that your stamp is in either one of these colors. They exist in used condition and are held at but

P. B. J. P., Albany, N. Y.-The stamp you send

a not a specimen of the private issue of the 'cos but one of the series of commemorative stamps issued in 1859, known as the "Horseman" variety.

Unused, which is the condition of your stamp, it is

J. O. C. Albany.—What is the value of the follow-ing Confederate local stamp? It is black on white The word "Richmond" is across the top, and at the bottom "City Post." In the centre are what appear to be cannons crossing each other, with a leaf of shamrock or clover shape between.

Authorities recognize no stamp as having been used in Richmond, Va., for postal purposes. Several

varieties purporting to be such are in existence but it is asserted that they are all fabrications. A very rare stamp was issued at Richmond, Tex., during the early part of the civil war. It was of

two varieties- red on orange and red on amber.

L. T., Brooklyn.—I have a Confederate stamp, of New Orleans, red on pale blue paper, with "J. L. Riddell" at the top.—Of course it is cancelled, having been through the mails, and indeed is on the orier-hal letter. I also have another, green on white, with a portrait in the centre. The word "Postage" is at the top, "Five Cents" at the bottom, while in small letters around the head are the words "Confederate States of America." Is it of any value? I also have some paper money. A one hundred dollar bill, dated Richmond, 1982, and one ten and one five cent shinolasters of the State of Alabama. Also the one dollar bill of regular United States money with the misspelled word on the open book, the issue of which was stopped, and a nickel without the word "Cents."

The stamp you mention as having been issued at New Orleans is worth in the neighborhood of \$25.

The second stamp is a specimen of the first genera

issue of Confederate stamps, which replaced the provisional issues. The portrait is that of Jef-

ferson Davis. It is worth about 50 cents, when in

perfect condition and uncancelled; 40 cents if can-celled. There is a small premium on the paper

MOOSE IN CAPTIVITY.

Not Difficult to Domesticate, but Hard to

Reep Allve.

From the Duluth Herald

"The reason so few moose are seen in cap-tivity in the parks and circuses of the country

s not because they are naturally too wild

ears a settler in northern Minnesota, and at

different times in his experience he had three

noose on his homestead, which recognized

"All the animals were captured when they

were very young, and in each instance it took them only a few days to become ap-

parently attached to father and his small

them fenced in, and then would allow them to roam around at will. They would be gone

for two or three hours, or perhaps half a day

at a time, but always came back all right.

By allowing them the run of the premises this way they met practically the same condi-

tions as if they were wild in the forest and

therefore were always in good health, but

he moment any of them were shipped to

"Two of the animals were sold to city park

associations at different times, and in each

nstance the moose finally died. They seemed

willing enough to remain in the parks, but onditions were not such as they were used

o, and from the first it was to be seen that

to, and from the first it was to be seen that they were failing in health. A moose can stand all sorts of hardships in the woods, but when he is in captivity lack of exercise or lack of proper food or lack of something else puts him on the down grade, and, as a rule, he passes in his checks in a few weeks.

rule, he passes in his checks in a few weeks, or a few months at the outside.

"One of the animals my father owned was a handsome bull, and he was trained to harness. The animal could pull a good sized toad, and travel through the woods with a sleigh behind him at a very lively clip. This third moose was one day shot by a hunter near the house. So all three animals met with an untimely late, which goes to prove, I suppose, that man should not monkey with the plans of nature."

Choppers Arouse Sleeping Bears

Luther Weeks and his son, wood choppers, had a thrilling experience while working in

a large tree which they felled crashed down into a clump of birches under which was located a nest occupied by a mammoth black bear and three cubs, which were hibernating

here. Weeks and his son attacked the bears

Weeks and his son attacked the bears and after a struggle succeeded in killing two of the cubs. By this time the mother bear had escaped from the nest. She appeared slightly dazed from her long imprisonment but realized her danger and started into the woods. She was followed by the third cub, which was not injured by the men, and the latter did not chase the fugitives.

The carcases weighed about one hundred pounds each and the cubs were apparently

The carcasses weighed about one numerous pounds each and the cubs were apparently about ten months old. The men stated that the mother bear stood nearly eight feet in height when erect and that she must weigh between four hundred and five hundred

the woods on Mount Pico Wednesday, when

he city a change was noticeable.

For two or three weeks he would keep

to be domesticated, but because they usually do not live long in captivity," said J. C. Peterson of St. Paul. "My father was for many

notes, say, a few cents, and no premium on

dollar bill with the misspelled word

him as their master.

spectmens only, and your copy is worth less.

quoted at \$1, but this is the selling price of perfect

a small premlum.

SOME RARE HALF DOLLARS.

RAREST ARE THE COINS DATED 1796 AND 1797.

Fine Specimen of One of the Latter Year Has Brought \$120-Two Gold Half Bollar Patterns Which Bring Good Prices-Coin Not issued in Four Years.

The half dollar is one of the most plentiful of all the series of United States coins, having 'een issue' regularly each year with but four exceptions since the coinage of the denomination first began in 1794. These exceptions were the years 1798, 1799, 1800 and 1 04.

This is the reason why so few of them are rare newadays and that many specimens of the early dates are to be had for little more than face value in a condition that would indicate they were only a year or two old instead of dating back nearly a hundred years, as many do.

Altogether there have been issued 235 varieties of the half dollar, and all of the branch mints have struck coins in this denomination except those of Dahlonega, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C., which were au-

thorized to strike only gold coins. The very rare half dollars are those dated 1796 and 1797. Of those of 1796 there are two varieties, one with fifteen stars on the obverse around the bust of Liberty, the other with sixteen stars. Each of these two varieties has brought \$80 when in perfect condition

The 1797 half dollar is the rarest, and a very fine specimen of this coin has brought as much as \$120. The next rarest is the 1838 half dollar struck at New Orleans, with the mint letter "O" under the bust. This coin is worth from \$50 to \$75. Another rare half dollar was struck at the San Francisco mint in 1866. This coin omits the motto of "In God We Trust," which is borne by all the other varieties of the year, and is valued at \$24.

But, common as are the regular half dollars, yet there have been many pattern half dollars, struck at the mint in different metals by the designers, which are scarce, and form a most interesting series.

The first pattern half dollar to come from the mint was really the one bearing the bust of Washington, which was engraved by Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pa., who had been a blacksmith, and had taught himself engraving and die cutting. These were struck in 1792, but did not meet with the favor of Washington, and were not adopted. These coins as a rule are not included among the regular United States Mint patterns, so the series is supposed to begin with the pattern half dollar struck in 1814. This showed the head of Liberty, with seven stars to the right and six to the left. Underneath was the date "1814." On the reverse was an eagle with outstretched wings, bearing a shield. On a scroll above the eagle was the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." This coin was struck in platinum from the regular dies of the year and bears the word "Platina" engraved upon the reverse, while on the obverse are a number of "P's" punched in the field. Only two of these coins were supposed to have been struck, being the only ones of United States issue ever to be coined in the metal. One of these is now in the mint collection at Philadelphia. It is not known where the other specimen is, but it would bring a fine premium if offered

In 1824, 1825 and 1830 half dollars were struck in copper from the regular dies of the year, and all these coins are held at a

In 1836 a pattern half dollar was struck in silver. This showed the head of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" on the coronet, thirteen stars surrounding the head. On the reverse was an eagle with outstretched wings, and a shield, three arrows and an olive branch and "50 cents.

olive branch and "50 cents."

In 1838 among many pattern half dollars was a novel one showing the head of Liberty wearing a turban, which was the adopted design of the year. On the reverse was an eagle with a shield. Another slightly different pattern was also struck in this year, while two other pattern half dollars showed Liberty with a diadem upon her forehead, the hair tied in a knot and flowing about the neck, the first being struck in about the neck, the first being struck in silver, while the latter was struck in both

copper and silver.

A handsome pattern half dollar of this year shows a flying eagle on the reverse.

On the obverse was a bust of Liberty. This coin was struck in silver and copper, a specimen in the former metal having brought \$10. A very scarce variety of the 1838 pattern half dollar shows the eagle with an olive branch in his right talon and four arrows in the left. A proof specimen in silver has brought \$21.

Another variety of the same year shows Liberty seated on a rock to the left, holding

in her right hand a shield bearing the in-scription "Liberty," while on the left is a staff surmounted by a liberty cap. On the reverse is a deflant eagle, with five arrows in the left talon and an olive branch in the right. In silver a fine specimen of this coin has sold for \$41.

These obverse and reverse dies were used in different combinations, and altogether twelve different varieties of pattern half dollars came from the mint in 1838, most of them also appearing in copper as well as

In 1839 two more patterns of this denomination were turned out in silver and copper, the head of Liberty, to the right, being surrounded by thirteen stars. The first of these two showed an undraped bust of Liberty to the right, with thirteen stars. On the reverse was a defiant eagle with a United States shield on his breast. In the right talon is an olive branch, in the left three arrows. This same reverse was used on the regular 1839 half dollar. In silver it has brought \$57.50. The second variety is not so scarce. It has the same obverse and reverse, but the letters on the reverse are larger than on the first. A proof specimen of this coin in silver has brought \$31.

In 1852 was struck one of the only two In 1839 two more patterns of this denomi-

brought \$31.

In 1852 was struck one of the only two gold half dollar patterns that ever came from the mint. This was known as the ring half dollar, because of a hole in the centre. The obverse had the inscription "United States of America." The reverse is blank, and the edge is milled. Only two specimens of this variety are known to exist, and one of them sold for \$31. Another world pattern half dollar was struck in the

exist, and one of them sold for \$31. Another gold pattern half dollar was struck in the same year which was twice as large as the first, but of the same design. A group of superb half dollar patterns came from the hands of the designers in 1851, numbering twelve in all. The first of these, designed by James B. Longacre, bore a modern head of Liberty, with young face to the right, head crowned with a wreath of sale and and cowned with a bore a modern head of Liberty, with young face to the right, head crowned with a wreath of oak and vine leaves. From the back hair extends a ribbon, passing around the neck, on which is inscribed "Liberty." On the reverse is a wreath made of cotton, oorn and tobacco, and the words "Half Dollar." This coin was struck in silver and copper and had its edges milled. Two other pattern half dollars of this year had the same obverses as the first, but within a wreath on the reverse one showed "} Dollar," while the other had "50 Cents. Two more varieties with this obverse had an eagle on the reverse, with expanded an eagle on the reverse, with expand wings, holding in its beak a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." Another showed Liberty seated, supporting with the right hand fasces, with the left a shield. On the ground are three arrows and an olive ch, with the same reverse as the two oranch, with the same reverse as the two foregoing. The remainder of the patterns of this year were made by combining the obverse and reverse dies, and were nearly all coined in silver and copper. These coins are worth from \$1.50 to \$2.75 each. In 1861 two more pattern half dollars were issued, each of which was similar to the regular coins of the year with the exception that the first bore the motto "God Our Trust" on a scroll above the eagle. The second was similar in every respect

ception that the first bore the motto "God Our Trust" on a scroll above the eagle. The second was similar in every respect to the first, but the motto was used without the scroll. These patterns were struck in silver, copper and copper bronzed. This motto was the forerunner of the one as used on the regular United States coins, com-

Two pattern half dollars appeared in 62. The first showed the figure of Liberty, seated, while the reverse showed two forms of the motto "God Our Trust." Coins of the motto Good Our Frast. Comes of this same description appeared in 1823, the only difference being in the date. The 1862 pattern is worth \$4 in silver. A half dollar pattern was struck in aluminum from the regular dies of the year 1864, while in 1865 a half dollar pattern

was coined in silver, copper and aluminum, with the full motto "In God We Trust." In 1866 a half dollar was struck in silver

with the full motto "In God We Trust."

In 1868 a half dollar was struck in silver from the regular dies of the year, but the motto was omitted. In 1868 there was a half dollar struck in aluminum from the regular dies. The whole set of the coins of the year has brought \$17.

In the following year came a radical change. The pattern was the work of Engraver Barber, and showed a young head of Liberty, wearing a cap decorated with two stars. From the base of the cap extended a ribbon downward upon the neck. Inscribed on the ribbon is the word "Liberty." Underneath on a scroll is "In God We Trust." On the reverse is a wreath of oak and laurel enclosing "50 Cents." At the top around the border are the words "Standard Silver." At the bottom is the date "1869." This coin was struck with plain and milled edges, and the metals used were silver, copper and aluminum.

Another variety of this year shows the same reverse as that just described, but the young head of Liberty on the obverse bears a coronet, on which is a single star. Behind the star, upon a band encircling the hair, is the word "Liberty." This was struck in the same metals as the last, and has both plain and milled edges.

Nine different pattern half dollars came

the same metals as the last, and has both plain and milled edges.

Nine different pattern half dollars came from the dies in 1870, none of them of unusually original design, but embracing combinations of the different features of the designs above. The most of them were struck in silver, but a few were coined in copper and aluminum. In 1871 two more appeared in copper and silver, with the

copper and aluminum. In 1871 two more appeared in copper and silver, with the same general features.

In 1872 a pattern half dollar showed a partially draped figure of Liberty, with the head covered with a Phrygian cap, the right hand extended above the head of an eagle, which stands with copp wings at right hand extended above the head of an eagle, which stands with open wings at her feet. The left hand holds a sword, while the right rests upon a shield. On the reverse is an eagle holding in its right talon three arrows, while the left supports a United States shield, across which is a ribert beginning to the control of the control on bearing the motto "In God We Trust."

This was struck in silver. This was struck in silver.

No less than eighteen pattern half dollars came out in 1877. On the reverses of several of them was the motto "E Pluribus Unum" and "In God We Trust," in German letters. All of them showed the head of Liberty to the left on the obverse and the eagle on the reverse, complying with the law governing United States coin designs, passed in 1873. These coins were struck in

ilver and copper. In 1879 the pattern half dollar showed the bead of Liberty with the hair much dishevelled and gathered in a bunch behind. Across the forehead is a band inscribed "Liberty." The eagle on the reverse has expanded wings pointing downward. In the left talon are three arrows, in the right the left talon are three arrows, in the right an olive branch. Another variety of this year has the motto "E Pluribus Unum" above the head, six stars to the right and seven to the left, with "Half Dollar" par-tially encircled with a wreath of wheat and tobacco, tied with a ribbon below. These patterns were all struck in silver. A copper half dollar pattern was struck in 1882. This half dollar pattern was struck in 1882. This showed the head of Liberty with the hair brought smoothly forward from the back of the head to a broad, encircling band, in front of which it is much dishevelled, making it look as if the head bears a skullcap. Attached to the ear is a small earring in the form of a United States shield. On the reverse is a defiant eagle with upraised wings. The set of three pieces of this year in silver—dollar, half dollar and quarter—has sold

WOLVES AND FOXES IN THE WEST.

for \$34.

Reason for the Prevalence of the Former on the Plains.

From the Ransas City Star Some Lamar fox hunters were discussing the prevalence of wolves and the decrease in the number of foxes thereabout. This they explained easily

In the first place the wolf is strong, hardy and a great breeder. A wolf will begin to rear puppies when she is a year old, and there are from nine to twelve in a litter. Usually every puppy in the litter lives to be a full grown wolf. Thus the covote, as well as his larger and more powerful grays or black

Then the wolf is not chased with the zest and eagerness with which the sportsmen go after Sir Reynard. The ordinary fox dog won't go against a wolf when he is at bay, and, further, hounds that get into the habit of chasing wolves can't tell the trail of their quarry from that of a shepherd dog. The result is that every farmer soon gets sore on a bunch of hounds that are trained to hunt wolves. They are always cornering an inno-cent farm dog and putting him to death, thinking that they have run on to an easily

brethren, multiplies very rapidly.

vanquished wolf. "A fox," declared Mr. Timmonds, "on the other hand, is one of the most delicate animals in the world. In the first place, he can't fight. The very moment a dog catches him he gives up and allows himself to be Then the mortality among the pupples is usually as much as 50 per cent. Sir Reynard's only defence is his well known slyness and intelligence."

Woman Mineral Land Surveyor. From the Washington Herald.

A young lady who bears the unique distinction of being the only Deputy United States Surveyor of mineral lands in the country is Miss May Bradford of Tonorah, Nev. Miss Bradford is a native Californian, and took her degree in civil engineering at Leland Stanford University, being among the brightest students in her class. When she applied for a position as Government surveyor the local chief was dumfounded, as no woman had ever before been a candidate for such a

So the matter was referred to Washington and as it was shown that the young woman and as it was shown that the young woman was fully competens and able to give the \$10,000 bond, she got her commission and has proved as capable and efficient as any man in the same line of work, hesides making a handsome income ont of her fees. Miss firstford some eight months ago went to Paris to pursue a course of study, and she is just now returning to her home in Nevada.

Kalser's Most Studious Son. From the Glasgow Herald.

Of all the Kaiser's sons Prince August Wilhelm is the most studious and the one who is fondest of literature and art. Since he left the military school at Ploen, where he and his brothers were educated, he had had but little opportunity of devoting himself to study.

His two trimesters at Bonn University barely sufficed for him to attend a score of barely suinced for min to attend a score of lectures. Then came a rapid tour around the museums and picture galleries of Italy with his tutor, et c'est tout. The Prince's desire was to return to the university for at least a couple of years, but his marriage will put an end to this and drilling a squadron will be his fate instead.

Thrifty Boston Policemen.

From the Boston Herald. A number of men of the police force have recently purchased farms with the view of having a secluded place to retire to when they are awarded their pensions of half pay at the conclusion of their terms of faithful

Already a number of retired policemen have demonstrated that they can be successful farmers, even though they never turned the soil in alltheir years until they were pensioned. Some have made small fortunes raising chickens.

Why He Didn't Wish to Go.

From the London Frening Standard. The children in the Sunday school class were getting restless, and the vicar, to divert were getting restless, and the vicar, to divert
them, asked all who wished to go to heaven
to stand up. The whole school rose, except
one little boy.
"Bon't you want to go to heaven, my
little iad? asked the vicar.
"Yes, sir," was the response, "but I know
mother doesn't vint me to go just yet." THE COIN COLLECTORS.

H. F. M., Torrington, Conn.—Among a number of old coins owned by my father I found an old silver dollar, a rubbing of which i enclose. Is it worth anything:

Prom the rubbing the coin appears to be of a very valuable and scarce variety. But it has been ini-lated so extensively that inspection by an expert

Sel., New York.—What is the value of old time pieces of paper money of the denomination of five, ten, fitteen and iwenty-five cents, issued by New York, New Jersey, Florida and Pennsylvania banks, also by private firms and corporations. Some of them have engraved backs, while others are plain: most of them are in perfect condition.

In fine and uncirculated condition, specimens of this kind are worth from one to differ an other condition.

ioney of this kind are worth from five to fifteen cents each to collectors. In ominary condition they are not desirable. Judging from the condition In which these notes are usually found, the list you submit would not be worth more than \$2 to a collector.

W. F., Arlington, N. J.—Are any of the following coins rare? Half penny of Charles II., dated 1681 with crowned harp, in very fair condition: Unite States one cent piece of 1802, two cents of 1844 three cents of 1865, North Wales farthing dated 1798, coin of the size of an English half penny, dated 1792, with Shakespeare on obverse and harp with seated female figure on reverse, ancient red coppe coin, the obverse showing a head with an ear of cort in front, reverse Neptune and waves (probably Jewish coin); small Harrington tokens, Carolius dec., some with crown and sceptres on one side and the way Harrington. W. F., Arlington, N. J.-Are any of the following dec., some with crown and sceptres on one side and crowned rose on the other. Who was Harrington, and were these pieces used as convenience money? Also James II, gun money, three pieces, IV., XII, and XXX., dated 1689, the last very good.

The Charles II, half penny is worth about fifteen

ents in good condition, as is the 1802 cent. The incient coin is probably a Roman coin struck for ise in Judea. We are not aware that it is scarce. The tokens described were used as convenience money, and at one time were highly valued by col ectors, but were counterfelted to such an exten that interest was lost in them to a large degree, and few varieties are now worth over ten or cents each. The gun money coins ought to be worth about twenty-five cents each. There is no premium on the other coins.

A. G., New York, - What premium, if any, is there on the following coins: Half dime dated 1861, twenty cent piece of 1878, white cents of 1860 and 1859, large copper cent of 1844, two cents of 1864, three cents of 1869, cagle cent dated 1857, five cent piece of 1883, without "Cents." and twenty-five-cent piece of 1881. The twenty cent piece in good condition should be worth 35 cents. The other coins are worth

only face value.

W. A. M., Brooklyn.—What is the face value of the coin of which a rubbing is inclosed, and has it any value above face? It looks like a twenty dollar gold piece, dated 1890, and it is quite a little

This is an eagle, or ten dollar gold piece, of the first design. None of these early gold coins bore the value. The ten dollar gold piece of 1800 was larger than the one now in circulation, and as a matter of fact contained more gold. It weighed 270 grains, had a fineness of 916 2-3, and bad an intrinsic value of \$10.50. The present eagle weighs 258 grains and is of a fineness of 900. In uncirculated condition an eagle of 1800 should be worth cess of face.

F. McG., New York.—Are there any premiums on the colns rubbings of which I send? One is a penny marked "Payable at Dublin, Cork, or Limerick, 1796." The other is a sliver coin of ten centavos of Porto Rico. The first is a tradesman's token, which passe

as one penny in Ireland. It is worth about in cents. There is no premium on the silver coin. P. G., Jersey City.—Kindly tell me the value of silver half dollar dated 1807. In strictly uncirculated condition it would be

worth \$4, but very much less if worn, in which state your coin appears to be from the rubbing. K. A. W., Cold Sprinz Harbor, L. I.—Kindly let me know the value of a blue Confederate stamp of the State of South Carolina, value twenty five cents, dated June, 1862, signed by J. H. Clark, cassler, and also a five cent stamp of the city of Augusta, Ga.

These are specimens of the fractional notes which were largely circulated during the civil war.

which were largely circulated during the civil war. They are worth only a few cents each.

G. M., New York.—Is there a premium on a dime of 1893 with the mint letter "S." It bears no premium. You seem to have in mind the scarce dime dated 1894 of the San Fran-

money of the following denominations: One hun-dred dollar bills dated Richmond, 1862—one showing negroes hoeing in a field, the other a train of cars; twenty dollar bill dated Richmond, 1864, showing twenty dollar bill dated Hichmond, 1864, showing building with cupola; \$10, showing artillery going at full speed, dated 1864; \$5, Richmond, 1864, State House; \$2, State of Georgia, 1864, which bears a steamboat as the principal device; two two dollar bills, dated Richmond, 1862 and 1864, and a number of bills of large denomination of the different Southern States and banks. Will you kindly

The \$100 notes are worth about ten cents each if in fine condition; the five, ten and twenty dollar bills, five cents each; the two dollar bills of 1862 and 1864, about ten cents each. The other bills are worth about ten cents each when in fine condition

W. H. H. Elizabeth, N. J.—Please give me the value of a United States half cent, dated 1796, and the Coronation twopence, silver, of Queen Victoria, dated 1838. Both are in very fine con-dition.

The 1796 half cent is a rather rare variety and its value depends upon its condition. In good condition it should be worth at least \$5, while an uncirculated specimen should bring very much more. The twopence in uncirculated condition is worth about 5 cents.

A. T., New York. I inclose the rubbing of a small gold coin of England. Will you please let me know what it is and if there is any premium on it? I also have two similar coins, dated 1798 and 1799. This is a seven shilling piece of the third issue of George III. The other coins are of the previous

They are all common, but ought to be worth a trifle in excess of face value.

E. W., Hawtherne, N. J.—Is there any premium on the copper coin of which I send a rubbing? On one side is "Hibernia," a harp in the centre, and the date 1822 underneath. On the other side is "Georgius IV., D. G. Rex." Is it an irish or English coin? This is an English penny struck for circulatio in Ireland. It is worth a few cents above face in its condition. The other rubbing is that of a United States silver three cent piece, which bears no

B F. H., Brooklyn.—I have a ten cent note issued by the City of Newark, N. J., in 1882; also a twenty-five cent note issued by Jersey City, N. J., bearing the date of 1862. Is there any premium on the above? Then I have a two dollar note of the State of North Carolina, dated 1861, and a one dollar note of the Bank of Tennessee, bearing date of 1861.

None of the varieties you mention is worth more than five and ten cents each when in the fines

J. W. J., New York.—Has this gold coin any value? On one side it has a male bust, with the date underneath, "1801." Around the bust are the words "Carol. IIII. D. G. Hisp, et ind. Rex." On the other side is apparently a coat of arms, a crown above, and below an animal, probably a lamb, suspended from a ribbon. The words around it are: "In. Utroq. Felix. Auspice Deo."

The coin is an issue of Charles IV. of Spain. The design on the reverse shows the arms of Spain and Aniou, and the chain and badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece. There were four denominations of gold coin of this reign—doubloon, half doubloon, pistole, and escudo, all of which bear exactly the same design, except that they differ in weight and size, and the escudo shows "2-s" on the reverse, the half doubloon "4-s," and the doubloon "8-s." doubloon has an intrinsic value of \$35.72, and the other coins are fractional parts of it. These coins

C. B. H., Hackensack, N. J.—What is the value of the following cuins: Fifty cent piece of 1828 in proof condition, a collection of cents from 1795 to 1858. The cent of 1801 has "Il" for "U" in "United, and "1-000" for "1-100." The other coins are represented by rubbings.

The half dollar, if as you describe, is worth 65 cents. The cent of 1801, with the errors you mention, which were made through the mistake of the die cutter, is valued scoording to its condition. The highest price paid for it on record is \$30, but The highest price paid for it on record is \$30, but that specimen was in mint state. United States cents from 1786 to 1856 would include almost all the rare varieties, and only a personal inspection would enable their value to be determined. No. 3 in your list is an English tradesman's token, No. 4 a Spanish half real, No. 5 a Spanish eight real piece or dollar: while No. 6 is a two-enny English piece. Note of the latter is held at a premium except the transpany piece, which when in fine condition is twopenny piece, which when in fine condition is

STAMPS. F. I. F., Port Jervis, N. Y.—Will you kindly tell me if any of the following Columbian stamps are of commercial value? Two cent red, one cent green stamp, stamped envelope with red stamp. The two cent violet Columbian stamp is worth five cents unused and one cent when used. The one cent deep blue is held at three cents when unused

and one cent used. The two cent violet stamped

envelope is valued at four cents unused and one C. B. B., Brooklyn.—I would like to know if mort-gage revenue stamps of the issue of 1865 have a value when cancelled. Values of \$2 and \$6. The two dollar stamp when imperforated is valued at \$2.50. Perforated, and on old paper it is valued at 15 cents. The five dollar stamp, imperforated, is valued at \$3.50. Perforated, on

old paper, it is held at 90 cents. W. B. S., Elizabeth, N. J.—I note the statement that a three cent scarlet stamp of the issue of 1861 is quoted at \$50. Does it make any difference whether the stamp is cancelled or not?

The statement to which you have reference says that the scarlet stamp of the 1862-66 issue is quoted at \$20. This stamp is not known in used or cancelled condition. You must be mistaken in the color of your stamp. In 1861 were issued three cent stamps in rose and dull red, and it is nossible cent stamps in rose and dull red, and it is possible

O'Neill-Adams @ Two Blocks on Sixth Avenue

20th, 21st and

Specials For Monday Briefly Described

ADAMS BUILDING

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets-Of fine Coutil, slightly imperfect. Regular price \$1.50. Special at

Women's "Walk Over" Shoes—Sizes AA to EE—all perfect.

Regular price \$4.00. Special at

Cross Stripe Curtains—

O'NEILL BUILDING

Very desirable for Town or Country Homes. Regular price \$1.50. Special at

Women's Spring Suits-Of Panama, Eton and Prince Chap mod- \$16.50 els. Value \$20.00; at.....

75c

O'NEILL BUILDING-Ist Floor

Wool Dress Goods for Spring

Magnificent display and complete assortments of smart stylish materials for Easter trade. Every new idea of the latest French and English productions is expressed in this assemblage.

Sale of Black Broadcloth We will offer a quantity of a very high grade black \$1.94 broadcloth, ready for the needle; at, per yard

Special Sale of Black Voile 2,200 yards of very fine crisp Imported Black Voile; 87c

special at, per yard..... New Spring Weaves in Black Dress Goods-on Special Table-Much Under Price

6,700 yards plain all wool Panama suitings, fancy plaid Panama suitings, imported voiles, imported English Sicilians, cheviots, brilliantines and fancy weaves. Values \$1.00 to \$1.50 69c per vard: special at ...

Colored Dress Goods
12,400 yards Imported Fancy Suitings, Chiffon Check and Plaid
Panama Suitings, Imported all-wool Taffeta Suitings in plaid and neat check effects, Fancy Mohair Suitings and Scotch Tweed Tailor effects. Over 100 pieces to select from, \$1.00 at, per yard.....

4,500 yards All-Wool Silk Finish Nun's Veiling-a very fine grade, in black and colors, at, per yard...... \$1.00 to \$2.00 Dress Goods at 69c

16,000 yards new Spring Dress Goods—balance of an under-priced purchase, at less than cost to make. Comprising fancy Panama checks and plaids, fancy taffeta suitings in checks and plaid designs, plain and fancy mohairs, cheviots, imported English Sicillans, homespun and plain all-wool Panama suitings. Values \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard; special at 69c

ADAMS BUILDING-Rotunda

To-morrow Commences the Second Week of Our GREAT SPRING SILK SALE

Very Special Items for Monday's Selling:

Monday we will make an exceptional and noteworthy window display of High Class Dress Silks, including all the latest Check and Stripe Novelty Combinations which have been manufactured to meet Fashion's demands this coming season. The prices are in keeping with the usual values always to be found in New York's Popular Priced Silk Store.

One Yard Wide Black Taffeta, 69c Regular price 89c. Special.

Positively all pure silk, in a fine, bright quality; cannot be made to-day at this price.

All Silk Polka Dot Pongees, 39c Regular price 55c. Special.

A special offering of 7,500 yards in navy, marine and black grounds, with white dots; medium and coin sizes.

One Yard Wide Black Taffeta, 98c

One Yard Wide Silk Pongees, 39c Regular price 59c. Special. A very silky quality-color assortment comprises black, white, navy, blue, champagne and twenty other popular

Colored Silk Pongees, Regular price 29c. Special All pure silk, bright finish, in thirty of the best colors, including white, black, etc.

All Silk Crepe de Chines. 49c Regular price 69c. Special. 24 inches wide, in all the leading street and evening tintsbright and crepy-exceptional value.

Double Width Black Crepe de 98c Chine—Regular \$1.50. Special A pure silk, heavy crepy quality, superior make for entire dresses, etc.

All Silk Black Peau de Cygne, 59c waterproof.

All Silk Colored Taffetas. 49c Regular price 75c. Special.

A great special; 5,000 yards in a very heavy, bright quality; fast edges and in all colors, including "warranted to wear"

Yard-Wide Satin Messalines, Regular price \$1.00. Special.

A pure silk quality, in black, white, ciel, pink, helio and other wanted shades-exceptional value.

Hairline Stripe and Check Taffeta Suitings-Regular price 69c. Special An offering of 5,000 yards in all the new combinations of navy, brown, gun metal, etc.

Rough Pongee Suitings, 39c Regular 69c. Special.
27 inches wide, in all colors, including white, black, navy,

FOR HOME FURNISHINGS-THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD!



edge with braid finish 8.10 Very special value ... 8.10 WEATHERED OAK CHINA CLOSET, in solid oak, dark we at hish; very large and of fine proportions-ex-



Warm

And weekly dressings of Cuticura, purest and sweetest of emollients, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

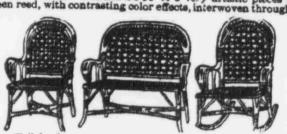
Furniture Entrance: 260 to 268 West 36th St., Near 8th Ave. Furniture Fashioned Especially for the Country House! Artistic, attractive, appropriate models in the various materials and finishes, peculiarly adapted to the needs of suburban homes, seaside cottages and country residences. Very special introductory prices on all noveltles. Wagon deliveries to all suburbs and Summer resorts within a

BOUDOIR SUITE, strikingly effective design developed in highly polished Tuna mahogany (with oblong pattern mirrors) or selected guaranteed oak (with mirrors as per cut), polished golden finish.

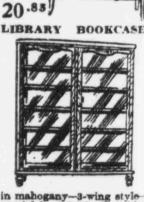


E PLANT 19.36

Large fancy shaped mirrors of French beveled plate, very elaborately carved frames and all supports—excellent cabinet work and detail in every particular. Unusual values—Dresser, Tuna Mahogany, 41.59; Oak, 39.75; Chiffonier, Tuna Mahogany, 37.20; Oak, 36.00; Toilet Table, 28.38
TINTED REED VILLA SUIT of 3 very artistic pieces in green reed, with contrasting color effects, interwoven through-



Tail backs, graceful, well made frames, excellent fin-throughout. Unusually good value. Su't, 33.60



PORCH ROCKER

Maple

frame.

broad arms, tall

back and wide of d

reed: fine

3.00

CURLYBIRCHDRESSER

of very

some

design:

curved

front; large beveled French plate

mirror of shield shape,

woven

special for 24.00. In golden oak, 2-wing style, 17.00

Very special value 27.15 CARPETS

cellent

cabinet

work through- 31.80

WEATHEREDOAK BUF-FET in solid oak, rich brown weathered finish

A fine assortment of Rugs, Carpetings and Mattings at intro-

ductory prices. VELVET RUGS-Very handsome Oriental designs in choice color combinations-room sizes: 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6 in. 9x12 ft. 19.85 17.45 12.00 In small sizes; 36x63 in. 27x54 in. 2.70 1.50

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Good quality—in patterns 65c for halls, rooms and stairs; value 90c. at..... NEW MATTINGS, in very attractive assortments-newest

UPHOLSTERY

Special offerings in real Scotch and Nottingham lace curtains at one-half regular prices. Regular value, 1.25 1.95 2.50 Special per pair, .69 .98 1.39 1.98 Extra quality REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS heavy work on best net. Regular value, 6.00 8.50 11.00 12.75 3.98 4.79 5.98 6.75

Special. TAPESTRY PORTIERES-Extra quality armures, borders, oriental and double warp. Regular value.

3.75 5.00 6.50 1.98 2.79 3.98 4.75